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1937

REMOTE STORAGE

# LAWS AND REGULATIONS

PERTAINING TO

## Dry Cleaning and Dry Dyeing

IN THE  
STATE OF INDIANA



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Issued and Enforced by the Fire Marshal of the  
State of Indiana by Authority—Acts of 1921,  
and as Amended—Acts of 1937

Laws and Regulations Effective  
July 1, 1937

DON F. STIVER  
Director of Safety

CLEM SMITH, Chief  
Fire Marshal Department

L. L. BAILEY  
Dry-Cleaning Engineer

The term State Fire Marshal shall include any officer, member or inspector of the State Fire Marshal Department especially deputed by the State Fire Marshal to act for him.

The State Fire Marshal has the power to modify any of the regulations upon application in writing by the owner or lessee or his duly authorized agent, when there are practical difficulties in the way of carrying out the strict letter of these regulations, so that the spirit of these regulations shall be observed and public safety secured and substantial justice done. The particulars of such modification when granted or allowed and the decision of the State Fire Marshal thereon shall be entered upon the records of the department and a signed copy shall be furnished the applicant.

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1937

## DRY CLEANING AND DYEING LAW

Acts of General Assembly, March 10, 1921

As Amended February 26, 1937.

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Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That section 1 of the above entitled act be amended to read as follows: Sec. 1 (a) For the purposes of this act a dry-cleaning and dry-dyeing business is hereby defined to be the business of cleaning or dyeing garments of any kind, cloth, feathers, furs, or any sort of fabrics or textiles by the use of chlorinated hydrocarbon, or carbon bisulphide, gasoline, naphtha, benzine, benzol, or other light petroleum or coal tar products or inflammable liquids, or any non-inflammable liquids used in the process of dry-cleaning, or cleaning or dyeing any of the above described articles, fabrics or textiles by processes known and commonly designated as dry-cleaning, sponging, and dry-dyeing, and wherein an inflammable volatile substance or liquid or chlorinated hydrocarbon is used in such process.

(b) The provisions of sections 8, 9, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26 and 27 shall not apply to any establishment wherein dry-cleaning is done by the exclusive use of chlorinated hydrocarbon.

### Permission by Fire Marshal.

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Sec. 2. No room or structure shall be used for the business of dry cleaning or dry dyeing as above defined, or for the storage of inflammable or volatile substances for use in such business until an application for permission to do so shall have been filed with and approved by the state fire marshal of the State of Indiana; and on blanks provided by him for that purpose.

### Filing and Inspection Fee.

Sec. 3. Upon the filing of every such application, the applicant shall pay to the state fire marshal a filing fee and inspection fee of twenty-five dollars.



## **Inspection.**

SEC. 4. When an application is filed with the state fire marshal and the fee paid as above mentioned, the state fire marshal, his deputies or assistants shall make an inspection of such building, rooms and structures so to be used, and if the same conform to the requirements of law, then the state fire marshal shall issue a permit to the applicant for the conduct of such business which permit shall extend until the first day of January next after the date of the issuing of same.

## **Renewal of Permits—Fee.**

Sec. 5. The permits may be renewed at any time within thirty days after the termination thereof, by the filing of an application for such renewal and the payment of a fee of fifteen dollars therefor, provided the applicant for such renewal permit has complied with the provisions of this act, and with the laws of the State of Indiana.

## **Display of Permits.**

Sec. 6. All permits must be exhibited to the state fire marshal, or any of his deputies, for inspection, whenever the same is requested, and no one except the person, firm or corporation to whom or which the same is issued shall have the right to operate such business or establishment under such permit.

## **Permits Refused, Revoked or Suspended.**

Sec. 7. Permits may be refused, suspended, or revoked by the state fire marshal, for fraud in procuring the same, or a violation of any law of the State of Indiana.

## **Specifications for Rooms.**

Sec. 8. All rooms or structures used or to be used for the purpose of the business of dry cleaning or dry dyeing, as above defined, shall be of fire resistive design and construction, and not exceed one story in height, and shall be without basement, cellar or open space below the ground floor.

## **Specifications for Walls.**

Sec. 9. All walls of such dry cleaning and dry dyeing rooms or structures shall be of

brick, laid in cement mortar, or of reinforced concrete, not less than twelve inches in thickness, or of stone, laid in cement mortar, not less than sixteen inches in thickness or of other noncombustible and fire resistive material, constructed of a thickness of not less than twelve inches. The roof of such building shall be of fire resistive construction.

### **Ventilation.**

Sec. 10. Ventilating apertures and exhaust fans, or some other adequate ventilating system, shall be so installed in such dry cleaning rooms and dry dyeing rooms as to completely change the air volume every five minutes while the plant is in operation. And all skylights and windows in such rooms shall be of wired glass and metal frames.

### **Steam Pipes for Fire Extinguishment.**

SEC. 11. As a means of fire extinguishment in any such buildings, the same shall be equipped with not less than two-inch steam pipes, to be so connected as to give (as) nearly as possible an equal distribution of steam, and to be so placed that the steam, when turned in, will immediately fill the entire room. Such steam pipes shall be provided with perforations or jets of one-quarter of one inch in diameter, equally spaced, so that there is one opening to each twenty-five feet of floor space; a globe valve shall be placed in the steam service line or lines connected to this perforated steam pipe outside of the dry cleaning room; and to be accessible for operation in case of fire. The steam supply for such pipes shall be continually available for service while the plant is in operation, and shall be sufficient to completely fill the room space in less than one minute.

### **Doors, Windows and Pipes.**

Sec. 12. All steam or hot water pipes must be protected by wire screen or otherwise so as to prevent contact of pipes and inflammable goods. All windows, doors or other openings in the dry cleaning building or drying rooms within one hundred feet of exposed openings or combustible structures or materials shall

be provided with wired glass in metal frames, or fireproof shutters, doors or covers. All doors shall be arranged for ready opening from either side in case of emergency.

### **Hand Chemical Extinguishers.**

Sec. 13. One improved hand chemical extinguisher, especially efficient for such conditions, shall be provided for each five hundred feet of floor space.

### **Closed Machines—Brushing.**

Sec. 14. All dry cleaning, washing, extracting and redistilling shall be carried on in closed machines, which shall be fluid tight; washers shall have hinged doors and shall be arranged so that, in case of an explosion, the door will automatically close. The transfer of all liquids shall be through continuous piping, and all outlet or drain pipes shall be drained by gravity to settling or storage tanks. No dry cleaning liquids shall be settled in any open or unprotected vessels or tanks. All piping and all metallic parts of each machine shall be properly grounded by at least number ten copper insulated wire to a water pipe or other grounded device. Scrubbing and brushing may be performed in the dry cleaning room, but not more than three gallons of volatile fluid shall be used in any one container, and shall be so used in a metallic pan or container, and such volatile substance shall be returned to the settling or storage tanks as soon as the brushing or cleaning operations is completed.

### **Settling Tanks.**

Sec. 15. Settling tanks shall be constructed, located and vented essentially as provided herein for the storage tanks. At the close of the day's operations, all liquid contained in washers, extractors, stills or otherwise shall be returned to the stock or settling tanks. The location of all tanks, buried or otherwise, and their contents and hazards shall be plainly marked by signs as approved by the state fire marshal.



## **Engines, Generators and Dynamos.**

SEC. 16. No gas or gasoline engine, steam generator or heating device nor any electrical dynamo or motor, shall be located, maintained or used inside of, nor within a distance of ten feet of, any room used for the business of dry cleaning and dry dyeing, as above defined, except that an electrical motor may be placed within such ten feet without a solid fire-proof wall.

## **Lighting Equipment.**

Sec. 17 The lighting of such dry cleaning rooms shall be secured only by keyless socket incandescent electric lights, with globe or bulbs in vapor proof receptacles, and all switches, cut-offs or fuses used in the installation or operation of such lights, shall be located and operated from the outside of such dry cleaning room. The interior electrical equipment must conform with the most advanced stage of the art at the time of installation.

## **Heating.**

Sec. 18. The heating of such buildings shall be secured only by the use of steam or hot water systems.

## **Drying Rooms.**

Sec. 19. Drying rooms, if under the same roof as the dry cleaning and dry dyeing rooms, must be separated from such rooms by a fire resistive wall, the entrance of such drying room or rooms shall be provided with standard, self-closing fire doors. Means for the ventilation of such drying room shall conform to the conditions provided in relation to dry cleaning and dry dyeing buildings, and the provisions for the presence of steam jets for fire extinguishment must be complied with. If the drying room be a separate building, it must conform in all respects of construction and equipment to the conditions named relative to dry cleaning and dry dyeing rooms as above described.

## **Storage of Volatile Substances.**

Sec. 20. All volatile substances received for use in the business of dry cleaning and

dry dyeing, as above defined, shall be stored in steel tanks, the shell of which may not be less than twelve gauge for tank of one thousand gallons capacity and less, 3/16 or one-quarter inch for any capacity tank over 1,000 gallons, the exterior of such tank to be coated with an approved rust preventative, and all joints in same shall be caulked or soldered in an approved manner.

### **Tanks under Sidewalks Prohibited.**

Sec. 21. No storage tank shall be placed, constructed or maintained under a public sidewalk or in a sidewalk area.

### **Burial of Tanks.**

Sec. 22. All such tanks shall be buried underground to such a depth as to secure a covering of earth of at least three feet above the top of the tank at the surface level of the ground.

### **Vent Pipes.**

Sec. 23. All such tanks shall be provided with a vent pipe not less than one inch in diameter, extending from the top of the tank to the outer air, and discharging at a point not less than two feet above the roof of said dry cleaning and dry (dyeing) room, and also be provided at the discharge and (end) with an inverted "U" cap or gooseneck.

### **Filling Pipes.**

Sec. 24. All such tanks must be provided with a filling pipe of not less than one inch in diameter, extending from the top of the tank shell to within one inch of the bottom of the tank. Such filling pipe must be laid with inclination toward the tank to secure proper drainage; the intake end of said filling pipe shall be fitted with a controlling feed cock or valve, which shall be kept closed except while in use, and the intake end of the pipe above such cock or valve shall be provided with a screw cap secured in place by an iron or other metal chain; such screw cap to be securely screwed on the feed pipe inlet when the same is not in use. Both the controlling cock or valve and the feed pipe inlet must be enclosed



in an iron box or hood, set level or above the surface of the ground, and be kept securely locked when not in use; such feed pipe inlet and controlling cock or valve shall in no case be located inside of any building.

### **Service Pipes.**

Sec. 25. All pipes connected to the said storage tanks used in said dry cleaning and dry dyeing business must enter or be attached to same at their tops; service pipes carrying volatile substances from the storage tanks to the dry cleaning and dry dyeing machines or apparatus shall extend from the top of the tank shell, and the controlling cock or valve in said service pipes shall be kept closed when not in use.

### **Conveyance of Volatile Substances.**

Sec. 26. No volatile substances shall be carried or converted into the dry cleaning and dry dyeing building or any of its machines or apparatus, or be returned to the storage tanks from such devices, except through service pipes as above described; the movement or transmission of such volatiles through such service pipes shall be secured by pumps or syphon only; such device to be so located as to insure the return of all volatile substances remaining in the service pipes, when delivery is shut off, to the storage tanks by gravity.

### **Rooms for Distillation or Redistillation.**

Sec. 27. No carbon, bisulphide, gasoline, naphtha, benzol, benzine or light petroleum or coal tar product used in the dry cleaning or dry dyeing business shall be distilled or redistilled in connection with the said dry cleaning or dry dyeing business except in a building of fireproof construction, which building must be located not less than ten feet from any other building or lot occupied for business, dwelling, manufacturing or storage purposes, except buildings used in said dry cleaning or dry dyeing business, unless the same shall be protected by a fire-wall of not less than eighteen inches in thickness and extending two feet above the roof of such dry cleaning room.

### Application of Act—Buildings—License.

Sec. 28. The provisions of this act shall not be held to apply to any building, business or establishment now in use for dry cleaning or dry dyeing, so as to cause the same to be rebuilt, remodeled, or repaired so as to conform to the provisions hereof, but should any dry cleaning room or dry dyeing room, or part thereof, be reconstructed, rebuilt or repaired, the same shall, as to such new work, be so constructed, built or repaired in conformity to the provisions hereof. Nothing in this act shall be held to in any manner limit the laws which provide against fire hazards in this state. Nothing in this section shall permit any person to operate a business or establishment defined in this act without first securing a license, as provided herein, for so doing, but the provisions of this section shall be given full consideration by the state fire marshal in issuing licenses to persons now engaged in said business.

### Abandonment of Buildings.

Sec. 29. Should any building, business or establishment of dry cleaning or dry dyeing, as herein defined, be discontinued or not carried on in any building which does not conform to the provisions herein set forth, for a period of three consecutive months, such business, except as herein below excepted, shall be considered as having been abandoned, and before the same can be again carried on in such building, the said building shall be so constructed, repaired or rebuilt as to conform to the provisions of this act: but *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to any case where a temporary cessation of business has been occasioned by destruction or damage by fire or the other elements, or by the appointment of a receiver, assignee, or trustee in bankruptcy; and where the same business shall, after such temporary cessation, be resumed by the original person, firm or corporation who or which had been previously therein engaged.

### **Inspection and Approval.**

Sec. 30. All buildings, structures, pipes storage tanks, electrical wiring, connections and apparatus constructed and used in said dry cleaning and dry dyeing business shall be inspected and approved by the state fire marshal, or a deputy or assistant, before being used in said dry cleaning and dry dyeing business.

### **Penalty.**

Sec. 31. Any person or persons, being the owner, occupant, lessee or agent, who shall violate any of the provisions of this act or fail to comply therewith, or who shall violate or fail to comply with any order or regulation made thereunder, within ten days, or who shall build in violation of any detailed statement of specifications or plans submitted and approved thereunder, or any certificate or permit issued thereunder shall severally, for each and every such violation and noncompliance respectively, be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined for the first offense not less than ten dollars nor more than two hundred dollars, and, for each subsequent offense, shall be fined not less than fifty dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, and imprisoned in a county jail or work-house not to exceed six months.

### **Duty of State Fire Marshal.**

Sec. 32. It shall be the duty of the state fire marshal, his deputies and assistants, to enforce the provisions of this act; and, to that end, he shall have authority hereunder to invoke and receive the aid and service of the local state prosecuting attorney in any county in which a violation of this act is found to exist.

### **Disposition of Fees and Penalties.**

Sec. 33. All fees, penalties or forfeitures collected by the state fire marshal, his deputies or assistants, under the provisions of this act, shall, when paid into the state treasury, be credited to a special fund for maintenance of the office of the state fire marshal, and shall



be disbursed in the same manner as other moneys which come into said fund are disbursed.

Sec. 34. All of the provisions of this act except the provisions contained in the sections enumerated in sub-section (b) of section 1 of this act shall apply to the business of any person whose process of cleansing or dry cleaning is limited to sponging and hand immersion in open vessels containing not more than three gallons volatile liquid at any one time. Any person whose business is hereby made subject to the provisions of this act and who prior to the taking effect of this act, was not required to obtain a permit, and who is in business at the time when this act takes effect, shall be granted a permit or a renewal permit upon the payment of the fee prescribed in section 5 of this act. Thereafter any person who engages in such business shall pay the fee prescribed in section 3 of this act and the renewal fee prescribed in section 5 of this act.

## REGULATIONS

1. All rooms used for the purpose of dry cleaning, as defined in Sections 1-a and 1-b of the Dry-Cleaning Law, shall be ventilated to the outside by incombustible ducts. Said ducts shall be not less than 12 inches in diameter. Ventilation shall be of the forced draft type and may be accomplished by an approved ventilating fan. No vent duct shall terminate within 5 feet in a horizontal distance, nor 10 feet in a vertical distance from any window, door, or opening into any building.

2. The scouring or brushing table or scrubbing tub shall be so located as to insure thorough and effective disposal of vapors through the ventilating system.

3. It shall be illegal to clean any garment, as specified in Section 1 of the Dry-Cleaning Law, in any basement or cellar unless the cleaning is done exclusively by chlorinated hydrocarbons.

4. All electric wiring in dry-cleaning and dry-dyeing plants, as defined in Section 1-a of the Dry-Cleaning Law, shall be installed in rigid conduit. The rooms in which the actual cleaning is done shall be wired in accordance with the National Electric Code for Class 1 Hazardous Locations. For all plants, as defined in Section 1-b, all wiring shall be in compliance with the National Electric Code.

5. All equipment used in the cleaning of garments shall be grounded in compliance with the National Electric Code.

6. Articles, the character of which prevents their washing in the usual washing machines may be cleaned on scouring or brushing tables or in approved scrubbing tubs provided the total amount of solvent used in such open containers shall not exceed 3 gallons. Solvents for this purpose shall be stored in approved safety cans and returned to settling tanks as soon as the operation is completed. Scrubbing tubs shall be secured to the floor and shall be provided with permanent 1½-inch trapped drains to underground tanks.

7. Each room in which dry cleaning is done must be protected by an approved fire extinguisher for use on gasoline, oil, or grease fires and shall be not less than 2½ gallons capacity.

8. The room used for cleaning purposes shall be kept free from waste, rubbish, and other inflammable materials. All grease and lint must be removed from the floors each day.

9. No naphtha, gasoline, or other inflammable cleaner shall be permitted to remain in an open container when not in use.

10. All drains from dry-cleaning rooms shall be equipped with an approved grease trap.

11. Naphtha or any other inflammable cleaner shall not be disposed of by emptying the cleaner into any drain or sewer.

12. Smoking, the keeping or use of matches in the room in which the cleaning is done is expressly forbidden.

13. Flammable solvents used in connection with spotting operations shall be limited to one quart and shall be stored in and applied from an approved safety can.

DON F. STIVER,  
Director of Public Safety.

CLEM SMITH,  
Chief State Fire Marshal.



Plans and Specifications for the construction or alteration of any building for the purpose of Dry Cleaning and Dry Dyeing, must be submitted to the Fire Marshal Department for approval prior to the beginning of such work.



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Laws and Regulations Effective  
July 1, 1941

CLEM SMITH  
State Fire Marshal

L. L. BAILEY  
Dry-Cleaning Engineer



The term State Fire Marshal shall include any officer, member or inspector of the State Fire Marshal Department especially deputized by the State Fire Marshal to act for him.

The State Fire Marshal has the power to modify any of the regulations upon application in writing by the owner or lessee or his duly authorized agent, when there are practical difficulties in the way of carrying out the strict letter of these regulations, so that the spirit of these regulations shall be observed and public safety secured and substantial justice done. The particulars of such modification when granted or allowed and the decision of the State Fire Marshal thereon shall be entered upon the records of the department and a signed copy shall be furnished the applicant.

Engel  
1941**DRY CLEANING AND DYEING LAW**

Acts of General Assembly, March 10, 1921,  
as Amended February 26, 1937, and as  
Amended March 3, 1941

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That section 1 of the above entitled act be amended to read as follows: Sec. 1 (a) For the purposes of this act a dry-cleaning and dry-dyeing business is hereby defined to be the business of cleaning or dyeing garments of any kind and any person keeping or using more than two (2) quarts of any solvent other than water, including, but not by way of limitation, solvents of the petroleum distillate type, coal tar distillate type or chlorinated hydrocarbon type, for the purpose of cleaning or renovating wearing apparel, fabrics, textiles, drapes, curtains, rugs, blankets, feathers, furs, leather or other material for profit or reward, is hereby defined to be a "dry cleaner or dry dyer" engaged in the business of dry cleaning or dry dyeing.

(b) The provisions of sections 8, 9, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26 and 27 shall not apply to any establishment wherein dry cleaning is done by the exclusive use of chlorinated hydrocarbon and petroleum solvent having a flash point of one hundred forty (140) degrees Fahrenheit and above, provided that dry cleaning systems in which solvents of the chlorinated hydrocarbon type are used are so constructed as to prevent the escape of any vapors into the atmosphere of the room, or shall be inclosed within air-tight partitions, immediately surrounding the system, so as to prevent the escape of such vapors beyond the enclosed space; that in any case where such systems are used, adequate ventilation capable of changing the air in the cleaning room every three (3) minutes shall be provided; that such systems shall exhaust to the outside atmosphere and the exhaust outlet shall not be closer than twenty (20) feet to the opening of any building; that no such dry cleaning unit shall be located in any dwelling or place of public assembly; and that dry cleaning systems utilizing a petroleum solvent having a flash-point of one hundred forty (140) degrees Fahrenheit and above (closed

cup tester) shall be completely equipped plant or plants employing closed containers and circulating piping for washing, extracting, and purification of solvent; intended for use with cleaning solvents (listed by Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc.) and shall consist of washer or washers, extractor or extractors, drying tumbler or tumblers, filter or filters, still, pumps, solvent tanks, piping, etc.; and shall conform in all other respects to the Regulations of the National Board of Fire Underwriters for Safeguarding Dry Cleaning and Dry Dyeing Plants, published in its Pamphlet No. 32, dated August 15, 1936, for the class designated therein as Class II.

### **Permission by Fire Marshal.**

Sec. 2. No room or structure shall be used for the business of dry cleaning or dry dyeing as above defined, or for the storage of inflammable or volatile substances for use in such business until an application for permission to do so shall have been filed with and approved by the state fire marshal of the State of Indiana; and on blanks provided by him for that purpose.

### **Filing and Inspection Fee.**

Sec. 3. Upon the filing of every such application, the applicant shall pay to the state fire marshal a filing fee and inspection fee of twenty-five dollars.

### **Inspection.**

Sec. 4. When an application is filed with the state fire marshal and the fee paid as above mentioned, the state fire marshal, his deputies or assistants shall make an inspection of such building, rooms and structures so to be used, and if the same conform to the requirements of law, then the state fire marshal shall issue a permit to the applicant for the conduct of such business which permit shall extend until the first day of January next after the date of the issuing of same.

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fifteen dollars therefor, provided the applicant for such renewal permit has complied with the provisions of this act, and with the laws of the State of Indiana.

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Sec. 8. All rooms or structures used or to be used for the purpose of the business of dry cleaning or dry dyeing, as above defined, shall be of fire resistive design and construction, and not exceed one story in height, and shall be without basement, cellar or open space below the ground floor.

### **Specifications for Walls.**

Sec. 9. All walls of such dry cleaning and dry dyeing rooms or structures shall be of brick, laid in cement mortar, or of reinforced concrete, not less than twelve inches in thickness, or of stone, laid in cement mortar, not less than sixteen inches in thickness or of other noncombustible and fire resistive material, constructed of a thickness of not less than twelve inches. The roof of such building shall be of fire resistive construction.

### **Ventilation.**

Sec. 10. Ventilating apertures and exhaust fans, or some other adequate ventilating system, shall be so installed in such dry cleaning rooms and dry dyeing rooms as to completely change the air volume every five minutes while the plant is in operation. And all skylights and windows in such rooms shall be of wired glass and metal frames.

## **Steam Pipes for Fire Extinguishment.**

Sec. 11. As a means of fire extinguishment in any such buildings, the same shall be equipped with not less than two-inch steam pipes, to be so connected as to give (as) nearly as possible an equal distribution of steam, and to be so placed that the steam, when turned in, will immediately fill the entire room. Such steam pipes shall be provided with perforations or jets of one-quarter of one inch in diameter, equally spaced, so that there is one opening to each twenty-five feet of floor space; a globe valve shall be placed in the steam service line or lines connected to this perforated steam pipe outside of the dry cleaning room; and to be accessible for operation in case of fire. The steam supply for such pipes shall be continually available for service while the plant is in operation, and shall be sufficient to completely fill the room space in less than one minute.

## **Doors, Windows and Pipes.**

Sec. 12. All steam or hot water pipes must be protected by wire screen or otherwise so as to prevent contact of pipes and inflammable goods. All windows, doors or other openings in the dry cleaning building or drying rooms within one hundred feet of exposed openings or combustible structures or materials shall be provided with wired glass in metal frames, or fireproof shutters, doors or covers. All doors shall be arranged for ready opening from either side in case of emergency.

## **Hand Chemical Extinguishers.**

Sec. 13. One improved hand chemical extinguisher, especially efficient for such conditions, shall be provided for each five hundred feet of floor space.

## **Closed Machines—Brushing.**

Sec. 14. All dry cleaning, washing, extracting and redistilling shall be carried on in closed machines, which shall be fluid tight; washers shall have hinged doors and shall be arranged so that, in case of an explosion, the door will automatically close. The transfer of all liquids shall be through continuous piping, and all outlet or drain pipes shall be

drained by gravity to settling or storage tanks. No dry cleaning liquids shall be settled in any open or unprotected vessels or tanks. All piping and all metallic parts of each machine shall be properly grounded by at least number ten copper insulated wire to a water pipe or other grounded device. Scrubbing and brushing may be performed in the dry cleaning room, but not more than three gallons of volatile fluid shall be used in any one container, and shall be so used in a metallic pan or container, and such volatile substance shall be returned to the settling or storage tanks as soon as the brushing or cleaning operation is completed.

### **Settling Tanks.**

Sec. 15. Settling tanks shall be constructed, located and vented essentially as provided herein for the storage tanks. At the close of the day's operations, all liquid contained in washers, extractors, stills or otherwise shall be returned to the stock or settling tanks. The location of all tanks, buried or otherwise, and their contents and hazards shall be plainly marked by signs as approved by the state fire marshal.

### **Engines, Generators and Dynamos.**

Sec. 16. Electric motors shall be of the explosion-proof type approved for Class I, Group D, hazardous locations as defined in the National Electrical Code. Motor controllers, over-current devices, switches and other electrical devices, if installed in dry cleaning or dry dyeing rooms or other hazardous areas, shall be of the explosion-proof type approved for Class I, Group D, hazardous locations as defined in the National Electrical Code. Boilers when possible shall be located in a detached building. When in a building adjoining cleaning or dry dyeing rooms this shall be cut off by an unpierced brick wall at least twelve inches thick or equivalent.

### **Lighting Equipment.**

Sec. 17. The lighting of such dry cleaning rooms shall be secured only by keyless socket incandescent electrical lights, with globe or bulbs in vapor proof receptacles, and all switches, cut-offs or fuses used in the installa-

tion or operation of such lights, shall be located and operated from the outside of such dry cleaning room. The interior electrical equipment must conform with the most advanced stage of the art at the time of installation.

### **Heating.**

Sec. 18. The heating of such buildings shall be secured only by the use of steam or hot water systems.

### **Drying Rooms.**

Sec. 19. Drying rooms, if under the same roof as the dry cleaning and dry dyeing rooms, must be separated from such rooms by a fire resistive wall, the entrance of such drying room or rooms shall be provided with standard, self-closing fire doors. Means for the ventilation of such drying room shall conform to the conditions provided in relation to dry cleaning and dry dyeing buildings, and the provisions for the presence of steam jets for fire extinguishment must be complied with. If the drying room be a separate building, it must conform in all respects of construction and equipment to the conditions named relative to dry cleaning and dry dyeing rooms as above described.

### **Storage of Volatile Substances.**

Sec. 20. All volatile substances received for use in the business of dry cleaning and dry dyeing, as above defined, shall be stored in steel tanks, the shell of which may not be less than twelve gauge for tank or one thousand gallons capacity and less, three-sixteenths or one-quarter inch for any capacity tank over 1,000 gallons, the exterior of such tank to be coated with an approved rust preventative, and all joints in same shall be caulked or soldered in an approved manner.

### **Tanks under Sidewalks Prohibited.**

Sec. 21. No storage tank shall be placed, constructed or maintained under a public sidewalk or in a sidewalk area.

### **Burial of Tanks.**

Sec. 22. All such tanks shall be buried underground to such a depth as to secure a

covering of earth of at least three feet above the top of the tank at the surface level of the ground.

### **Vent Pipes.**

Sec. 23. All such tanks shall be provided with a vent pipe not less than one inch in diameter, extending from the top of the tank to the outer air, and discharging at a point not less than two feet above the roof of said dry cleaning and dry (dyeing) room, and also be provided at the discharge and (end) with an inverted "U" cap or gooseneck.

### **Filling Pipes.**

Sec. 24. All such tanks must be provided with a filling pipe of not less than one inch in diameter, extending from the top of the tank shell to within one inch of the bottom of the tank. Such filling pipe must be laid with inclination toward the tank to secure proper drainage; the intake end of said filling pipe shall be fitted with a controlling feed cock or valve, which shall be kept closed except while in use, and the intake end of the pipe above such cock or valve shall be provided with a screw cap secured in place by an iron or other metal chain; such screw cap to be securely screwed on the feed pipe inlet when the same is not in use. Both the controlling cock or valve and the feed pipe inlet must be enclosed in an iron box or hood, set level or above the surface of the ground, and be kept securely locked when not in use; such feed pipe inlet and controlling cock or valve shall in no case be located inside of any building.

### **Service Pipes.**

Sec. 25. All pipes connected to the said storage tanks used in said dry cleaning and dry dyeing business must enter or be attached to same at their tops; service pipes carrying volatile substances from the storage tanks to the dry cleaning and dry dyeing machines or apparatus shall extend from the top of the tank shell, and the controlling cock or valve in said service pipes shall be kept closed when not in use.



## **Conveyance of Volatile Substances.**

Sec. 26. No volatile substances shall be carried or converted into the dry cleaning and dry dyeing building or any of its machines or apparatus, or be returned to the storage tanks from such devices, except through service pipes as above described; the movement or transmission of such volatiles through such service pipes shall be secured by pumps or syphon only; such device to be so located as to insure the return of all volatile substances remaining in the service pipes, when delivery is shut off, to the storage tanks by gravity.

## **Rooms for Distillation or Redistillation.**

Sec. 27. No carbon, bisulphide, gasoline, naphtha, benzol, benzine or light petroleum or coal tar product used in the dry cleaning or dry dyeing business shall be distilled or redistilled in connection with the said dry cleaning or dry dyeing business except in a building of fireproof construction, which building must be located not less than ten feet from any other building or lot occupied for business, dwelling, manufacturing or storage purposes, except buildings used in said dry cleaning or dry dyeing business, unless the same shall be protected by a fire wall of not less than eighteen inches in thickness and extending two feet above the roof of such dry cleaning room.

## **Application of Act—Buildings—License.**

Sec. 28. The provisions of this act shall not be held to apply to any building, business or establishment now in use for dry cleaning or dry dyeing, so as to cause the same to be rebuilt, remodeled, or repaired so as to conform to the provisions hereof, but should any dry cleaning room or dry dyeing room, or part thereof, be reconstructed, rebuilt or repaired, the same shall, as to such new work, be so constructed, built or repaired in conformity to the provisions hereof. Nothing in this act shall be held to in any manner limit the laws which provide against fire hazards in this state. Nothing in this section shall permit any person to operate a business or establishment defined in this act without first securing a license, as provided herein, for so doing, but the provisions of this section shall

be given full consideration by the state fire marshal in issuing licenses to persons now engaged in said business.

### **Abandonment of Buildings.**

Sec. 29. Should any building, business or establishment of dry cleaning or dry dyeing, as herein defined, be discontinued or not carried on in any building which does not conform to the provisions herein set forth, for a period of three consecutive months, such business, except as herein below excepted, shall be considered as having been abandoned, and before the same can be again carried on in such building, the said building shall be so constructed, repaired or rebuilt as to conform to the provisions of this act; but PROVIDED, That this section shall not apply to any case where a temporary cessation of business has been occasioned by destruction or damage by fire or the other elements, or by the appointment of a receiver, assignee, or trustee in bankruptcy; and where the same business shall, after such temporary cessation, be resumed by the original person, firm or corporation who or which had been previously therein engaged.

### **Inspection and Approval.**

Sec. 30. All buildings, structures, pipes, storage tanks, electrical wiring, connections and apparatus constructed and used in said dry cleaning and dry dyeing business shall be inspected and approved by the state fire marshal, or a deputy or assistant, before being used in said dry cleaning and dry dyeing business.

### **Penalty.**

Sec. 31. Any person or persons, being the owner, occupant, lessee or agent, who shall violate any of the provisions of this act or fail to comply therewith, or who shall violate or fail to comply with any order or regulation made thereunder, within ten days, or who shall build in violation of any detailed statement of specifications or plans submitted and approved thereunder, or any certificate or permit issued thereunder shall severally, for each and every such violation and noncom-

pliance, respectively, be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined for the first offense not less than ten dollars nor more than two hundred dollars, and, for each subsequent offense, shall be fined not less than fifty dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, and imprisoned in a county jail or workhouse not to exceed six months.

### **Duty of State Fire Marshal.**

Sec. 32. It shall be the duty of the state fire marshal, his deputies and assistants, to enforce the provisions of this act; and, to that end, he shall have authority hereunder to invoke and receive the aid and service of the local state prosecuting attorney in any county in which a violation of this act is found to exist.

### **Disposition of Fees and Penalties.**

Sec. 33. All fees, penalties or forfeitures collected by the state fire marshal, his deputies or assistants, under the provisions of this act, shall, when paid into the state treasury, be credited to a special fund for maintenance of the office of the state fire marshal, and shall be disbursed in the same manner as other moneys which come into said fund are disbursed.

Sec. 34. All of the provisions of this act except the provisions contained in the sections enumerated in sub-section (b) of section 1 of this act shall apply to the business of any person whose process of cleansing or dry cleaning is limited to sponging and hand immersion in open vessels containing not more than three gallons volatile liquid at any one time. Any person whose business is hereby made subject to the provisions of this act and who prior to the taking effect of this act, was not required to obtain a permit, and who is in business at the time when this act takes effect, shall be granted a permit or a renewal permit upon the payment of the fee prescribed in section 5 of this act. Thereafter any person who engages in such business shall pay the fee prescribed in section 3 of this act and the renewal fee prescribed in section 5 of this act.

## REGULATIONS.

1. All rooms used for the purpose of dry cleaning, as defined in Section 1-a and 1-b of the Dry-Cleaning Law, shall be ventilated to the outside by incombustible ducts. Said ducts shall be not less than 12 inches in diameter. Ventilation shall be of the forced draft type and may be accomplished by an approved ventilating fan. No vent duct shall terminate within 5 feet in a horizontal distance, nor 10 feet in a vertical distance from any window, door, or opening into any building.

2. The scouring or brushing table or scrubbing tub shall be so located as to insure thorough and effective disposal of vapors through the ventilating system.

3. It shall be illegal to clean any garment, as specified in Section 1 of the Dry-Cleaning Law, in any basement or cellar unless the cleaning is done exclusively by chlorinated hydrocarbons.

4. All electric wiring in dry-cleaning and dry-dyeing plants, as defined in Section 1-a of the Dry-Cleaning Law, shall be installed in rigid conduit. The rooms in which the actual cleaning is done shall be wired in accordance with the National Electric Code for Class I Hazardous Locations. For all plants, as defined in Section 1-b, all wiring shall be in compliance with the National Electric Code.

5. All equipment used in the cleaning of garments shall be grounded in compliance with the National Electric Code.

6. Articles, the character of which prevents their washing in the usual washing machines may be cleaned on scouring or brushing tables or in approved scrubbing tubs provided the total amount of solvent used in such open containers shall not exceed 3 gallons. Solvents for this purpose shall be stored in approved safety cans and returned to settling tanks as soon as the operation is completed. Scrubbing tubs shall be secured to the floor and shall be provided with permanent 1½-inch trapped drains to underground tanks.

7. Each room in which dry cleaning is done must be protected by an approved fire extinguisher for use on gasoline, oil, or grease fires and shall be not less than 2½ gallons capacity.

8. The room used for cleaning purposes shall be kept free from waste, rubbish, and other inflammable materials. All grease and lint must be removed from the floors each day.

9. No naphtha, gasoline, or other inflammable cleaner shall be permitted to remain in an open container when not in use.

10. All drains from dry-cleaning rooms shall be equipped with an approved grease trap.

11. Naphtha or any other inflammable cleaner shall not be disposed of by emptying the cleaner into any drain or sewer.

12. Smoking, the keeping or use of matches in the room in which the cleaning is done is expressly forbidden.

13. Flammable solvents used in connection with spotting operations shall be limited to one quart and shall be stored in and applied from an approved safety can.

CLEM SMITH,  
State Fire Marshal.

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## EXCERPT FROM

Regulations of the National Board of Fire Underwriters for Safeguarding Dry Cleaning and Dry Dyeing Plants as Recommended by the National Fire Protection Association, dated August 15, 1936—NBFU Pamphlet No. 32.

Section 15. As a means of determining the class of installation into which a dry cleaning system (petroleum) may fall, the following schedule developed by Underwriters' Laboratories for the rating of hazards of flammable liquids shall be employed.

Ether rates.....	100
Gasoline rates.....	90-100
Alcohol (ethyl) rates.....	60- 70
Kerosene rates.....	30- 40
Paraffin oil rates.....	10- 20

Section 16. For the purpose of these regulations dry cleaning installations shall be arranged in two classes according to the foregoing hazard scale as follows, provided that solvents rated at 5 or below shall be regarded as non-combustible and non-flammable as far as the application of these regulations is concerned.

Class I—Systems employing solvents rated above 40, and

Class II—Systems employing approved equipment for accomplishing washing and drying in the same machine or approved dryers, and utilizing solvents rated at 40 or below as to hazard.

Plans and Specifications for the construction or alteration of any building for the purpose of Dry Cleaning and Dry Dyeing must be submitted to the Fire Marshal Department for approval prior to the beginning of such work.